

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1821.

[No. 281.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—597—

Politics of Europe.

We have already directed the attention of our Readers to the New Weekly Paper published in London, entitled the *AURORA BOREALIS*, the Prospectus of which has been inserted in the *JOURNAL*, according to request of the Proprietors of the New Publication, for the information of their countrymen in India. We have with this view again inserted the Prospectus in the Advertisement Sheet of to-day, and have also given a specimen of the Scotch Journal itself, (for so it may be considered tho' published in London), extracted from its First Number. The moderation, candour, and ability, which characterise this article, augur very favourably for the success of the Paper; and although its chief object be to give such information as may be most acceptable to expatriated Caledonians, it must also contribute powerfully to diffuse those liberal sentiments that are worthy of the natives of every country. It is gratifying to observe that while the system of corruption under which the nation now groans, is supported by such Papers as the *COURIER* and *JOHN BULL*, characterised by every species of illiberality, new advocates of Liberty are starting up, wielding such weapons only as are worthy of this cause,—reason and humanity. These will at last prevail, in spite of all opposition; because they find a cordial reception in every heart warmed with a spark of the better feelings of our nature, which teach us to love our neighbour as ourselves, and not to rejoice at the triumphs of a few who trample upon the happiness of millions. The *AURORA BOREALIS* will resemble, we hope, in light and splendor, the natural phenomena from which it takes its name, casting its bright refulgence from the North, and while it enlightens its readers, give at the same time pleasure mingled with instruction.

We republish from the Eastern *JOHN BULL*, (as we never reject what is really good and useful, from whatever source it may come), the Charge of the Honorable Sir Francis McNaghten to the Grand Jury of Calcutta, on Monday last. The observations of the Judge on the numerous depredations that have lately been committed in Calcutta, merit the attention of the Public, since this is a matter that affects the safety of the lives and property of all. It would perhaps be unwarrantable to conclude, that our System of Police is radically defective, because it has been found insufficient to prevent crime; since the utmost vigilance of the Police of the best regulated Cities may sometimes be eluded. It however affords sufficient ground for enquiry, to ascertain whether something more might not be done to increase the public safety. In this sultry climate, where the windows, and often the doors too, of our houses must be kept open during the night, to admit the free circulation of air, our lives and property, when we are asleep, are at the mercy of these midnight depredators, unless in so far as we are protected by the vigilance of the Police. Those who, like ourselves, occupy the attic story, may indeed fortify themselves against danger, and go to rest without apprehension from a midnight surprise. Others whose abodes are more assailable, may add to their security by retaining private Chokedars; but these not being regularly superintended, are apt in the night time to imitate their masters, and even if they should keep awake, they contribute little to the public safety, which can only be secured by the apprehension of disorderly characters, who are found strolling about the streets.

We have given in the ASIATIC DEPARTMENT of the Paper a Report of the Evidence adduced before the Coroner, regarding the murder of Major O'Shaughnessy, which forms an illustration

of the vigilance of the Police Officers. It is not possible, we think, that such a circumstance could have taken place in London, without the Police observing it, and affording evidence to bring the perpetrators to justice. The incurable apathy of the Natives is well known; and therefore we shall not be suspected of blaming the Heads of an Establishment for the neglect of their Servants. It is sufficiently apparent, however, that there is a want of vigilance, and that life and property is insecure; which is sufficient to demand the attention of the Public, in order that the cause of it may be ascertained, and the evil rectified, wherever it may be found to exist. One of the great advantages of a Free Press is that it may make all abuses known, and give them an opportunity of being rectified; but the enemies of a Free Press overlook this public advantage entirely, and regard the exposition of abuses only as being an evil to the persons concerned in them. There is no denying this position; and doubtless, if any of the Chokedars of Calcutta, who neglect their duty, read the Newspapers, they will join heartily in condemning the Liberty of the Press, which exposes their conduct to "pernicious publicity." If half the zeal that has been displayed, and the pains that have been taken, to put down the Liberty of the Press, because of its being employed to point out grievances and defects, had been applied to remedy the defects themselves, and reform them where necessary, much good might by this time have been done; "TALENTS" so employed would have redounded much to the honour of their possessors, and to the public good; but words are much easier than deeds, and those persons who would write pages to put down, if possible, a Free Press, would not move a limb to increase the safety of the community; nor, although they would transport or banish without a hearing an Advocate of Free Discussion, would they bestir themselves to trace, detect, and apprehend murderers and assassins. They call themselves indeed the Champions of Social Order and Public Decency; but is it orderly that men's houses should be plundered while they are asleep? or is it decent to kill men in the dark? Why then are these Champions not on the alert to protect the innocent and helpless, and bring the guilty to punishment? These would be substantial proofs of their love of Social Order worthy of credence; and they might then boast of it with some show of decency: but at present the only proof they give of the sincerity of their professions is declaiming against evils which do not exist, and recommending that men should be deprived of the protection of the laws, the only method indeed of punishing fictitious crimes. The only proof they give of wishing well to the Public is a display of unceasing and unrelenting malignity against an Individual who has committed no crime and transgressed no law. If words be taken instead of deeds, perhaps the Public may at last be induced to believe that envy and hatred towards one man is a proof of unbounded benevolence towards all others; that those are the greatest Patriots who recommend the suspension of the Laws; and that the Enemies of the Liberty of the Press are the best Friends of Mankind.

The Second Letter of SAM SOBERSIDES, which will be found also in the ASIATIC DEPARTMENT, deserves equal attention with the first: tho' perhaps it may raise a still greater outcry;—but if such a man as Sir William Jones was compelled to say, from the result of his experience, that no person who attempted a Reform, in whatever department of life, or however much needed, could escape being misrepresented and calumniated, surely men of less brilliant talents and less eminence in life ought not to wonder at sharing the common fate of all who attempt to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures.

Agriculturalists.**CLAIMS OF THE AGRICULTURALISTS, DISPASSIONATELY CONSIDERED.***(From the First Number of the Aurora Borealis.)*

Among the many ills which a temporary success in arms entails upon nations, none seem more conspicuous than the impolitic idea of making their own means supply their own wants. The victories of Louis the Fourteenth of France first called into existence that noted band of visionaries who insisted that agriculture was the only real wealth of nations, and gave the first check to the commercial policy (perhaps of itself equally erroneous) of his famous finance minister, Colbert. When the victorious armies of the same State, under the late Emperor, had humbled the other nations of the Continent in the dust, the same exclusive policy was renewed under a different name; and when the insatiable ambition of that relentless tyrant exposed his legions, too strong for human resistance, to the vengeance of Heaven amid Polish snows, the very powers who could see and profit by his errors in the field, seemed still blind to those of his cabinet; nay we ourselves, elated by the names of Vittoria and Waterloo, though by far the greatest manufacturing, and nearly the poorest agricultural nation of Europe, have a strong party clamorously demanding of our government to adopt the same ruinous measures. It is little more than twelve months since it was (for the first time, as we believe) fairly exposed in a little pamphlet upon the Rise and Fall of the Manufacturing System, that the present corn laws could not keep up the price of grain against a general distress of the manufacturer, but that a limited consumption occasioned by distress, would soon make the produce of Great Britain equal to the demand in the home market. The proof of this speculative opinion, wild as it was thought at the time, has been nearer at hand than any one imagined, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the honorable member for Boroughbridge, for his ingenuity and exertions in putting the theory to the test of practice in one of our greatest manufacturing towns, and for promulgating the result in such unambiguous language in his place in the House of Commons.

We are aware that His Majesty's Ministers have produced a statement to show the falsity of this idea, by proving that the articles which have passed the Excise and Custom-house books, have experienced no diminution of consumption; but this statement, though got up with much trouble, has evidently no bearing upon the question, as it was surely never intended to say that those people who could afford luxuries would diminish their consumption of the necessities of life. The diminution, great and evident as it is, must be sought for among those whose cruel necessities have compelled the change. It is, however, a matter of no small satisfaction to the enlightened part of the nation to see that ministers are really roused to procure information on the subject;—it at least gives some hope, that that pitiful vacillating system of finance which we have been so unfortunately writhing under, since the termination of the war, has at last become odious to all.

The currency of the country is again put under the wholesome control of a metallic standard, in place of the will and caprice of Bank Directors;—that most consummate of all nostrums, the Sinking-Fund, is now left unheeded to its own insignificance;—while the dawning intelligence of the day seems to hold out a fair prospect of the great and important concerns of the nation at last being attended to, with something like a rational management. But we must not expect too much at first; to combat prejudice is at all times an arduous undertaking, and when prejudice is so deeply interwoven with imagined interest, the task is doubly hard: the advocates of the Economists, (if we may be allowed to designate them by their original name) seem invariably to confound the cause with the effect, and suppose that the distresses of the manufacturers originate in the poverty of the landed interest, and whimsically enough tell us that those who pay the present price with difficulty, would pay a higher with greater ease. Laughable as this may appear, it positively, in more instances than one, has been the language held by the organs of the possessors of land in both houses of parliament.

No doubt, if an advantageous market in the home trade is found by one class of the community, the benefit of it will soon be participated in by all the others; but this advantage, to be real and effective, must begin with the party that comes in contact with the foreign market, and not by that which depends upon the home consumption alone; were Great Britain a country exporting agricultural produce, and having manufactures only to supply the wants of her agriculturalists, then the prosperity of her agriculturalists would be a sure forerunner of that of her manufacturing population; but, situate as we are, exporting twelve millions of manufactured goods annually, and supplying almost every nation, from the frigid to the torrid zone, surely there can be nothing more preposterous than to insist that our agriculture must flourish before manufactures can revive.

Were we, like the Japanese, to take the benefit of our insular situation, and at once declare we would have no connection with other

States, we might then form any fictitious standard of value we chose; we might pay in bags of sand or rods of iron, like the native Africans; or declare (as we have done for years past) a piece of paper worth no more than fourteen shillings in the market of the world, to be worth one pound sterling in England. Should we, on a system like this, give our agriculturalists the exclusive right of supplying our manufacturers, and compel the public creditor to take our depreciated circulating medium in payment of his annuity, there might be some room to question whether Great Britain could not exist in peace as an independent State; in foreign war, she evidently could not, as she could have no specie to pay her troops, and no manufactures to export, by which specie could be obtained in foreign parts. But now, in war or peace, it is exactly the same; the die is cast; we have returned to cash payments, and thereby come into the market of the world. Our manufacturer cannot now get a bill at Hamburg or Rotterdam for a hundred pounds, which will sell on 'Change at 150; or what is the same thing, buy a bill on London for 130*l.* at Rotterdam for 100*l.* Exchanges are at par, and one pound at Hamburg, is now no more than one pound in London; the British manufacturer could have paid 130*l.* of his taxes with 100*l.* got at Rotterdam, but now that same bill would only pay 100*l.* of taxes. The English government could have paid its annuities with a piece of paper purporting to be worth 20*s.* but in reality worth no more than 14*s.* and thereby discharged 40,000,000*l.* of annuities with a sum of money actually amounting to no more than 28 millions sterling; now, when we recollect that the taxes take almost every shilling out of circulation twice in the year, and return the same again by the payment of the annuities of the public creditors, technically called the dividends, can we wonder that when 40 millions instead of 28 are taken; that that part of the community who have no part of such sum to receive back in the shape of dividends should suffer all the distress we hear of? Indeed, it seems rather astonishing that such sums have been paid at all, and that in place of complaints we have not had actual general Bankruptcy.

Looking at our situation in this simple way, how vain the hope that we can for any length of time support the effects of a restriction upon the importation of corn! While hostile armies ravaged the Continent, and when the destruction and profusion of war were in their full career, the demand for manufactured goods was not only exclusive to England, but this demand was considerably above what in peace could ever be wanted. Our situation at that time was indeed widely different: the British manufacturer was a monopolist—the supply was under the demand—the prices got were consequently not regulated by what the consumer was inclined to pay, but by what the manufacturer was willing to take; but this state of things has likewise passed away, the Potentates of the Continent of Europe have ceased the profuse expenditure of the war system, the rude manufactures of their own subjects have revived with the blessings of peace, and the British manufacturer finds he can only hope to effect a sale of his produce by a proportional reduction of his price. Taxation, by the law for the resumption of cash payments is fixed upon him; machinery has done for him its best; and all that remains for him to combat the foreign manufacturer in his own country must be a reduction in the subsistence of his workmen. If it is not therefore intended totally to annihilate the British manufacturer, in place of any additional restriction on the exportation of foreign corn, those already enacted must be taken off, and such an open competition allowed the corn-grower of the Continent in the English market as at present exists for the English manufacturer on the Continent; this, and nothing less, will give any thing like a fair chance to the British manufacturer to retain the superiority he now enjoys—and nothing but the superiority of our manufactures can give us rank among the nations of the Continent. Take from us the means of supplying an army abroad, or what is the same thing, of paying others to fight our battles, and we shall soon see the kingdom of Hanover the spoil of the first Continental broil, and the voices of our envoys as unheeded as the passing gale.

The variable climate of England and the natural sterility of its soil, must convince every impartial observer that ours can never be a great agricultural country; while our insular situation, our mines and minerals, our capital to institute manufactures, and the sovereignty of the ocean to enable us to carry them to the remotest quarters of the world, cannot fail to strike the most careless, and point out where our true greatness lies. We have before attempted to show how little advantage can be hoped for to our manufactures from reduction of taxation, and machinery has been brought to a state of perfection that has excited the admiration of men of genius, and suffered even the blame of ignorance, the personal expences of the operative manufacturer, and of all those through whose hands the manufactured produce must pass on its way for exportation seem, then, the only sources whence a reduction upon the charge of manufactured produce can either be expected or hoped for. The Prussians are a people who buy a great deal of our manufactured produce, and the same may be said of the Americans; but nations can supply us with corn of the best quality at least one third under the price we are at present allowed to import at, and our manufacturers have for some years past been absolutely paying one third more for

Thursday, October 25, 1821.

—599—

their maintenance than good policy can admit of, or either justice or humanity approve. An alternative we certainly have, and this is, to regulate our corn-laws on the principles of sound policy, regardless of the clamors of ignorant self-interest; or, yielding to it, gradually retrograde to insocial barbarity. We are aware that, in promulgating this doctrine, we shall be accused of a want of feeling for those who have purchased land during the war, and perhaps be honored with a few lines in castigation by Mr. Webb Hall, (should he think us worth his notice); but convinced as we are of the importance, we may say all-importance, of this question, which the intelligent part of the nation have somehow for years past most unaccountably slumbered over, as honest Journalists we consider it our imperious duty, thus to lift our early warning voice against those who advocate the doctrines of the agriculturists from an honest conviction; and, reckless of the censures of its more violent partizans, we shall, by calm reason, endeavor to show, that, on the sacred principle of immutable justice, they have no reason to complain. Though far from thinking lightly of the great body of our national yeomanry, and at all times willing to give them that praise which is justly due, we with pleasure admit that they gave a strength to the arm of government during the doubtful struggles of the war, and, ever ready, in person and purse, to support our national dignity, mainly contributed to enable us to hurl back with contempt the threats of foreign invasion; but certainly, this conduct, commendable as it was, can never give a reasonable claim to levy a permanent tax upon the other classes of the community, who were nothing behind in loyalty to the sovereign, or attachment to the constitution; and the more particularly so, when we remember, how well that service has been repaid to the agriculturists by receiving for nearly one-quarter of a century, double, treble, and even quadruple value for the produce of their lands. We have sought with care, and we think impartially through every public document issued on that side of the question; and really, with the exception of the acknowledged rise of the poor-rates at the time of the reduced prices, we have been unable to see anything like the shadow of a reason for all the declamation we hear; and this reason, though evidently the ne plus ultra of their tenable ground, we cannot help thinking more imposing than substantial. That it is a great and grievous burden, we do not mean to deny; and coming at a time when the parties are ill prepared for bearing any additional pressure, the weight is doubtless much increased; but it is a burden incident to the every-varying tide of human affairs, and where should it be laid but upon the shoulders of those who, if they are not, at last have had an opportunity of being prepared to bear it? During the last twenty years, our operative manufacturers have been gaining more than double the sums ever known before:—it is now universally admitted they have spent all they gained:—prices not only of grain, but butcher's meat, during the greater part of the period, have been double; the manufacturer was the consumer, and the landholder the furnisher for the consumption. Now, when the manufacturer can no longer pay double price, or perhaps any price at all, what class of men, we may naturally ask, should his support fall upon, but that which has for nearly one quarter of a century been the gainer by his expences in his better days. Perhaps, had we not been oppressed by such an impolitic system of poor laws we should not now have been under the necessity of arguing the case.—Had the operative manufacturer known that he had nothing to look to for support in age and in adversity, but what his own prudence provided, he might, in the days of his prosperity, have spent less, and accumulated (as is by no means an uncommon thing, in countries where there is no provision for the poor,) a fund of his own: but in this case, the landholder would have been just so much poorer as the manufacturer was richer. If we have stated this case (and which we trust we have) fairly, we think the hardest advocate of the monopoly of corn will pause, before he asserts again that the burden of the manufacturing poor gives the landed interest a right to monopolize the corn-market of Great Britain. The present state of things is doubtless a state of great hardship to the landholder, and fairly entitles him to all the alleviation which can be given as a boon, but constitutes no claim whatever for this alleviation being demanded as a right; and, if the land-holders have unfortunately learned to live up to the prices which they have got for twenty years past, and it would be heard to blame them for so doing, and have neglected (to use a professional phrase) to "make hay while the sun shone," it may be to themselves a matter of regret, and perhaps of personal reproach; but, surely, can never be successfully urged as a well-founded claim for public indemnity.

But as we have heard it stated, and this, too, within the walls of the House of Commons, that, though the arguments in favour of the freedom of trade are plausible enough in theory, there is great reason to doubt the answering in practice:—on this very account we would wish to grapple with this argument of the poor-rates—this dernier resort of all their reasonable claims, and endeavour to apply to it a practical refutation, which the different situation of Scotland and England so opportunely affords. While England is most miserably oppressed, Scotland has no poor rates whatever; or, at least, so trifling, as not to be worth naming. Now, if poor-rates are the great cause of the sufferings the English land-holder, how does it happen that the Scotch land-hol-

der is in difficulty also? But the facts will shew he is in equal, if not greater difficulty still; and the cause, for all we hear to the contrary, we cannot help thinking very easy to explain. During the war, when prices kept up, the lands in Scotland let at higher rents than those of England; farmers, though illiterate, are not defective in common discernment; they counted poor-rates and tythes just so much burden upon the land, and the land in Scotland, for this reason, rose higher than that of England, in proportion to its quality.—Let not the agriculturist here say we reason on theory; we beg to ask the Vice-President of the Board of Control, whose father's princely mansion is situate amid some of the highest rented farms in Scotland, if he do not know entire and large farms rented at 5l. per English acre, to the Knight of the county of Perth;—we would beg to put the same question to any person who has travelled through both countries:—we are sure it is not necessary to say, that the land of East Lothian is not superior in quality to the vale of Taunton, nor the carse of Gowrie better than the banks of the Severn; and we believe the highly-intelligent Member for the Somerset Borough, or the Hon. Representative for the county of Worcester, will have difficulty enough to point out one farm in their neighbourhood in cultivation for grain, rented much above half the money paid by the Scotch farmers. The delusion of theory is surely not here; but we strongly suspect the land-holders are not so ignorant, as excusably reluctant to look the case fairly in the face; or they would long ere now have found out the root of the evil was in high rent, and high taxation; these, unfortunately, were fixed when our currency was depreciated, and must now be paid when it has again been reinstated in its legitimate value.

Far be it from us to say any thing personally disrespectful to the land-holders; we attribute to them only the common failings of humanity; we do not say they are worse than other people, and surely they cannot be offended if we do not call them better.—We well know it is a bitter pill they are called upon to swallow; but, sooner or later, it must be taken.—Rents must fall at least to what they were before the French war; and if a tight rein be not kept upon the expenditure of the country, they must fall still lower; for taxes are the same as rent—both must be paid by the farmer, and the produce of the land is the only source from which the payment can be derived. It is in vain to whine and talk of the better days of our agriculture—such regrets can now deceive no one; as well might the drunken varlets of a spendthrift's establishment regret the days when their master's estates were mortgaging, and "high life below stairs" acting in destructive reality, as we, at this time of day, in sombre melancholy, sigh for the return of a ruinous war. Before the crusade against France began, Great Britain was happy; her rents (such as they were) well paid, and her peasantry well fed:—where then, in the name of common sense, are we to look for the cause of our misfortunes, but to that protracted war which has altered our habits, and, year after year, added still something more to our overwhelming debt, till now, like the overloaded camel in the Eastern tale, we are sinking under the last straw?

But, if regret we must, we sincerely wish to see that this regret was for the true cause of our misfortunes: we should be glad to witness our great families, Whig as well as Tory, in sackcloth and ashes—mourn the day in which they allowed the pen of Burke to draw an emolument from their fears which their better feeling denied. It is an invidious task to throw even a shade of blame over departed genius; but politics, like the grave, level all, and we believe few will now deny that, if Burke's necessities had not forced him too often to Dodsley's till, Mr. Pitt would not have been compelled to alter his estimates for 1792, nor been worried into a continental war.

Lord Lauderdale.—Lord Lauderdale, it seems, has printed, if not published, a book, in which he attributes the present state of the country, to the small influence which the landed proprietors have over their tenantry.

Personally we should be very happy if the good Lord of Thirlestone were again enabled to walk between Lawder and Haddington over his own ground, as tradition says his forefathers have done. But we should require some better assurance of the mildness and consistency of his Lordship's disposition, than we have lately had, before we could be well reconciled to live under him as a Feudal Thane: for we cannot think it quite consistent in a Whig to represent the want of absolute power as a *real grievance*, nor of a political economist, to say, that the price of corn has no influence upon the price of manufactures; neither in our homely judgments was the panygerist of the purity and domestic happiness of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, a very fit person to sift the immoralities of our luckless QUEEN. We do not wish to say a great deal in a personal way, but really the Noble Lord has been so much upon the *pad of fat*, that we cannot help thinking him fair game.—*Aurora Borealis.*

The Nice Distinction.

"He here begged leave to state, as a material and decisive proposition, that influence was NOT interference."—Mr. R. WARD'S Speech, April 11.

"Neque aqua aqua, neque lac est lacti, credo mihi, nequam similitus."—Plaut. in *Menæchmis*, Act V. Sec. ix.

When the thick and thin voter on every motion
Gets sinecures, pensions, and jobs, and promotion,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When an innocent mob is attack'd and cut down,
And Magistrates thank'd and approv'd by the Crown,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When neutral they stand, and refuse any aid,
While Oppression's triumphant, and Freedom betray'd,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When Members are freely return'd on the grounds
Of drawing a draft for some odd thousand pounds,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, no Peer interferes!

When corruptions are staring, and should be corrected,
But somehow or other are always protected,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When economy fails, the so urgently press'd,
And even by Ministers often profess'd,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When the signs of the times deep distresses denote,
Yet wasteful profusion Majorities vote,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When acts of indemnity pass, tho' oppos'd,
And the waves of oblivion o'er vices are clos'd,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When Committees are scouted, and, as we have heard,
Commissions, for reasons of State, are prefer'd,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When traps are well baited, too tempting to fail,
And Lawyers turn Rats, and are caught by the tail,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

When like Britons they boast of the place of their birth,
While Freedom's repress'd in all parts of the earth,
Howe'er to the vulgar such things may appear,
'Tis influence does it, they don't interfere!

London Female Fashions for June.

MORNING DRESS.—A cambric muslin round dress: the skirt is of an easy fulness, and a good deal gored; it is trimmed at the bottom with flounces of the same material, corded at the edges, and disposed in a bias direction; this trimming is very deep: the body fastens behind, and is tight to the shape; the waist is a little shorter than last month. A falling collar, which partially exposes the throat, is pointed, and slightly embroidered at the edge: long sleeves, moderately wide, and falling very far over the hand: it is terminated by a very novel and pretty cuff, formed of two falls of trimming slightly embroidered at the edge. The epaulette is of a very novel kind; it is formed entirely of work. Morning corsette composed of British lace, Black kid shoes.

FULL DRESS.—A white satin round dress, finished at the bottom of the skirt with a trimming of oak-leaves formed of the same material, and headed by a wreath of intermingled pale pink and deep rose-coloured china-asters; above which are small bouquets of wild blossoms, placed at regular distances. Corsette, plain back, terminated by a short full jacket, a *la corset*, laced in front, and a little pointed at the bottom of the waist; the bust, which is cut square, and of a very decorous height, is trimmed with a full quilling of spotted tulle, set on double and very deep behind; but single and much narrower in front: short full sleeve, with an epaulette composed of lozenge puffs, inserted in plain bands, and finished at the bottom by a cording of white satin. The hair is dressed very low behind, and in thick curls on the temple; it is ornamented with a wreath of wild blossoms, to correspond with those in the trimming of the dress. Necklace and earrings, pearls. White kid gloves, and white or colored silk slippers.

Under the Rose.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

In the *Courier* of Tuesday last, you endeavoured to explain the origin of the saying—"Under the Rose;" fixing its date to the year 1526. That it was a saying, implying secrecy, long before that period, I shall prove by first of all quoting the conjecture of the celebrated Warburton; and then the refutation of that conjecture, by Upton, who, though by no means gifted with the powers, taste, and genius, of the excellent Bishop, was undoubtedly a more learned critic.

Warburton says:—"When the nation had ranged itself into two great factions, under the white rose and the red, and were perpetually plotting and counter-plotting against one another, when a matter of faction was communicated by either party, to his friend in the same quarrel, it was natural for him to add that he said it under the Rose; meaning, that as it concerned the faction, it was religiously to be kept secret."

On which Upton remarks:—"this is ingenious! What pity that it is not learned too."—The Rose (as fables say) was the symbol of silence, and consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates, to conceal the lewd pranks of his mother. So common a book as *Lloyd's Dictionary*, might have instructed Dr. Warburton in this:—"Hic Harpocrati Cupido Veneris Filius parentis sue rosam dedit in munus, ut scilicet siquid licentius dictum, sit in convivio, scienti tacenda esse omnia. Atque idcirco Vesperes ad finem convivii sub rosâ, (Anglice, under the rose,) transacta esse omnia ante digressum contestantur; cujus Formæ vis eadem esset, atque ista Mosa paræmova supputat. Probat hanc rem versus qui reperitur in marmore.

Est rosa flos Veneris cujus quo facta laterent
Harpocrati matris dono dicavit Amor.
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis,
Conviva ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciant.

Though the subject is not of any great importance, yet, since you must be desirous that all your information may be correct, I feel assured that you will insert this from

Your obedient servant,

CAMDEN.

Oxford, April 4, 1821.

Lot and his Daughters.

26, *Angels conducting Lot and his Daughters from the burning of the Cities of the Plain*, B. West, P. R. A.—This is a subject of more than ordinary grandeur. With the power of painting the human form in its beauty and under strongly excited feelings, it requires a knowledge of Landscape of the highest class, and an inventive and fervent conception allied to the poetical; for the circumstances of a city destroyed by fire from Heaven, and a family escaping from it under the guidance of Angels, are of the intensest kind, supernatural, and especially disclaiming whatever is below ardour of thought and execution. We are therefore disappointed at the low key in which the fire, and fire-reflected objects, are coloured, and at the want of commonly elemental, much less, imaginative horror in its character. There is a descending mass of fire, and fire undulating about the distant city and plains, the wind too, its viewless cherisher, is awakened, but there is nothing of the startling terror of sudden flashing, nor the steady glow of a vast and continued fiery torrent, nothing that conveys to the fancy, that the enginery of Heaven is discharging destructive vengeance, or that the wind is the wrathful breath of an offended God; there is no unwonted flush of vegetable nature, no injured, or wasting or crackling object, no horrid blackness, or more horrid light. It is, as far as the landscape and fire are concerned, little more than the faint embers of the subject. But in the figures the Painter is more in the element of his genius. Here, indeed, he immediately obtains our regard; here, he has well considered cause and effect in his discrimination of personal character. The Angels point with friendly earnestness the path of retreat to their conducted charge. Lot is anxiously pressing onward; his Daughters, thoughtful of enjoyments for ever left behind, move with a reluctant step; and Lot's wife, who has stopped and turned round to look regretfully, lifts up her arms in a paralysis of astonishment and grief. The gracefulness of the figures, and of the broad and historical dresses, complete this attention-delighting group.

Mr. HAXTON has made a sketch of *Christ raising Lazarus*, from which he is painting on a large canvass. The colouring, grouping, and expression, are in a full key of harmony, richness, and variety. The firm outline and some dead colouring are already worked in, and take strong hold, even in such a state, upon the imagination. Like the sun in a clear atmosphere, and but just peeping over the horizon, it gives good earnest of the glory of the coming day.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—601—

Death of Major O'Shaughnessy.

SUBSTANCE OF THE DEPOSITIONS TAKEN ON THE CORONER'S INQUEST HELD ON THIS EVENT.

CAPTAIN WORTHINGTON had known the Major for about 2 months; saw him the day after his injury at Dr. Lyke's; at 2 he refused to say what was the matter with him, but said he was very ill; he could not hold his head up. He remained nearly an hour, was bled by Dr. Lyke, and left his house in the Doctor's palanquin. The witness saw him the same evening at Mr. Smith's; he was then standing at a desk, appeared very restless, but did not say he had been attacked by any person. Witness saw him the next evening about 6 o'clock, when he appeared still very restless, his shirt was taken off, and for the first time it was ascertained that his ribs were broken. His respiration was then very bad, and his speech sometimes almost unintelligible; he appeared doubled up, and unable to raise his head. He gave the following account of the accident very distinctly:—"He had gone into Dead-man's Lane, to the house of a most beautiful Arab-woman; on his return towards Mr. Smith's house, he met three Europeans and a Mulatto." Witness having asked the Major, if he thought the Mulatto was the servant he had a few days before, he said, "I suspect so." On being asked to state the circumstances, he always evaded an answer, and said, "I will tell you to-morrow." Witness left the room two or three times in order to leave him alone with Dr. Lyke, supposing he would be more inclined to mention the circumstances to a single person than to many.

Mr. SMITH examined.—The deceased resided at his house. The witness happened to go out at about half past 5 o'clock on the Thursday afternoon, and the deceased was then there, but he said, he was going to see some person. Witness returned with Mr. Elliott, and when they were sitting down to supper, at about 10, they heard the Major's voice below. He was making a noise, and they requested him to come up, and not disturb the neighbours. He came up, took off his jacket, waistcoat, black handkerchief, and boots—asked for some brandy, he was told he would get one glass, if he promised to eat something and then go to bed, He took some bread and ham.

(Mr. SMITH here observed to the Jury, that his reason for being so particular, was to shew, that the deceased had not been hurt at 10 o'clock.)

He was quite sober and well, and witness recommended him to go to bed and keep himself quiet, that he would be quite well in the morning. He retired into his room; Mr. Elliott went away, and witness also retired; after being about half an hour in bed, witness thought he heard deceased's voice below, he called to him to come up, as he suspected he was then going out, but he got no answer, and cannot say positively whether the deceased went out or not. At about half past two or three o'clock in the morning, as nearly as witness can judge, he heard the Major groan and make a great noise below: he went to the veranda and asked him why he disturbed the neighbourhood and disgraced himself by making such a noise, not suspecting at the time that he had received any serious injury. The deceased replied he was very ill; witness observed he was not surprised as he had been up all night. He then put on his cloak, went down, and found him lying in the compound, and with the assistance of the Durwan lifted him up and got him inside the door: he refused to go further, saying he would die where he was. After much useless persuasion that he should go to bed, witness retired to his own bed. About 4 o'clock the deceased attempted to force into Mr. Smith's room to get some brandy. Witness refused him several times; at length to rid himself of his importunities, he got up and gave him some brandy and water to induce him to go to bed. About 6 o'clock on Friday morning, witness went and requested the Major to get up and arrange his affairs and get ready to go to Sea. He then complained of being very ill, and consented to have Dr. Frith sent for. Shortly after witness entered the bathing-room, and there for the first time observed his side and back very much blacken-

ed, and immediately ordered a palanquin and sent him to Dr. Frith. Witness said "you have been fighting," and requested to know how he had received the bruises. The deceased denied having been fighting. Being repeatedly asked what had happened? he always answered "nothing, nothing." On the following day, being requested as a particular favor, and as a friend, to mention the circumstances, he said he had been out to see a female. Witness afterwards, about half past seven in the evening, discovered that this person lived near the Waterloo Hotel; the deceased stated he had been an hour and a half with this female, that she had not been at home when he first called, but that she returned shortly after. He described the house as not being far from or near to the Waterloo Hotel; said that he had not quarrelled with any one in the house; but that on his return he was attacked near the house by 3 Europeans and one Mulatto. Being asked if they struck him with sticks, he said with bludgeons. Witness having then questioned him as to the size of the Mulatto, he said he was about the size of Dr. Frith. The deceased appeared sensible that his end was approaching, he said nothing further by which witness could identify the persons who assaulted him, but seemed to have a strong suspicion of his Servant being one of the parties. The parties assaulting him were described as being shabbily dressed; witness did not think he was robbed at that time, but was told by the deceased that he had previously lost some jewels, and had suspected his Servant.

Dr. LYKE being examined, explained the nature of the injuries, and had no doubt but that they caused his death, more particularly the injury on the ribs.

W. S. SMITH examined, was personally acquainted with the deceased, met him near the Government House at about 10 at night last Thursday, but knows nothing respecting the injury received by the Major.

Dr. LYKE in continuation: Saw the deceased at his house last Friday, about 2 p.m. his appearance was so ghastly that he thought he was at the point of death. The deceased said, "My dear Doctor, I am a dying man." Witness immediately felt his pulse, and found it so low, that he thought the deceased could not survive. Witness having asked him if he had been beaten, he said, "No, but felt a great pain in his loins." Witness bled the deceased copiously, and ordered him some medicine: he was afterwards taken home in Dr. Frith's palanquin. Witness saw him in the evening at Mr. Smith's, when he still complained of great uneasiness, and denied having received any accident. Witness removed his shirt, and immediately discovered a large bruise on the right side, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ryan, and Mr. Elliot being present. The deceased said he would give particulars of the affair to-morrow. Witness asked him the extent and nature of the pain felt by him, he said he did not know. Leeches and the necessary medicines having been prescribed, Witness found him somewhat better next morning; but he had still great difficulty in breathing. Witness ordered leeches and bleeding, and further questioned him as to how he received his injuries. The deceased replied, "My good fellow, I will tell you by and bye." Witness said, "Major, I suspect this to have been some affair of gallantry." Deceased smiled, but did not make any reply. Witness then took leave of him, promising to call in the evening. Called that evening, namely, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, found the deceased breathing with great difficulty, but sensible. Witness again requested to know the particulars, but the deceased still replied, he would tell to-morrow. Shortly afterwards he sat up in the couch, (he had previously been lying down), and Witness took the opportunity to look at his back, and discovered that his ribs were broken, and ordered bandages immediately. The difficulty of breathing increased almost to suffocation on the application of that the bandages; and finding that his end was approaching, and the bandages gave no relief, Witness removed them. He begged of the Major to inform him of the particulars of his wounds, giving him notice that he could not expect to live long. The deceased seemed to have that impression on his own mind. He said, as well as Witness could understand, that "He had been in Deadman's Lane, at the house of an Arab Woman, and had left the house quietly; but that soon afterwards he had been attacked by

four persons; that three of them were Europeans and one Mulatto, but all dressed as Europeans." The deceased suspected his own Mulatto Servant, and said the transaction happened in Deadman's Lane, near the Waterloo Hotel. Witness was not further acquainted with particulars. He left the deceased about 8 o'clock in the evening under the impression that he could not long remain, and in point of fact, he died half an hour afterwards. Witness does not know when the deceased discharged his Mulatto servant. The Major had been robbed some time before.

FAKNOW BEEBEE examined; did not know the Major by name. A lusty Gentleman called at her house between 9 and 10 on Thursday night, was at home when he called, is certain it was after 9 and before 10; he stopped a very short time. She never saw the Gentleman before.

Mr. LEE was examined, and during Lee's examination four persons were introduced into the Court, whom he deposed to be lodgers at his house, but does not know if they slept there on Thursday night or not. Two of these men were the two persons suspected by the Major.

WILLIAM ELLWOOD examined; went into Lee's house at half past 7 o'clock on the night of Thursday, and remained there till 8; a number of persons came into the house in a disorderly state; he knows them to be disreputable persons. He saw the prisoners at the door of the house: the prisoners had no sticks. Joseph Valline, William Rutledge, James Donaldson, and the prisoner Thomas the Mulatto, were introduced into Court; witness saw Rutledge at the house, but is not sure if the others were present at the time.

Mr. MACAN, of the Police, examined. Ascertained that there was a Servant of Major O'Shaughnessy in Lee's house; did not know the name, arrested him and took him to the Police. Afterwards took Lee to the Police, held no communication with the prisoner nor with Lee. Thomas, from the time witness went into the house, seemed to fix his eyes upon him, and to be sensible for what purpose Macan had come.

CHARLES WALKER examined; slept at Lee's on Thursday, does not know if Thomas slept there; saw him at the house sometime between the hours of 7 and 10 that night, cannot speak positively as to the hour. Rutledge was playing the violin and prisoner singing. Saw the prisoner next morning about breakfast time, saw him again on Saturday; saw Valline at breakfast on Friday morning; saw Donaldson also on Friday and on Sunday.

JAMES PARKE examined; knows the prisoner; saw him at Lee's at about half past 9 on the night of Thursday. Rutledge was in the house at the same time; saw Valline in the house about 7 in the evening.

Mr. LEE's Durwan examined; knows the prisoner; does not know if he slept there on the night of Thursday. He received a rupee to change after gunfire on that night, and knows not if the prisoner went out or not.

VALLINE examined; was in the house of Lee all night of Thursday. Does not hold any communication with the prisoner, Does not remember seeing the prisoner on Friday.

Lieutenant ARCHDALL knows Valline; sent for him last Sunday and questioned him; he told him he had been a Servant of the deceased, but left his service; Valline told Lieutenant Archdall, that the prisoner had slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES on Thursday night. Offered Valline a reward if he would point out the associates of Thomas, in the assault on the deceased.

JOSEPH VALLINE, in continuation. Does not remember seeing Thomas on Thursday; did not tell any person that he had seen him on Thursday; and does not remember seeing him on Friday, and did not tell any person that he had seen him on Friday. Does not know where the prisoner slept on Thursday night, did not tell any person where the prisoner slept on Thursday. Did not tell any person that the prisoner had told him that he slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE on Thursday night. Did not tell any person that he believed the prisoner slept out of Mr. Lee's house on Thursday. Lieutenant Archdall sent for him this morn-

ing. Mr. Archdall asked him if he knew Major O'Shaughnessy, replied he had been in his service about twenty days. Lieut. Archdall asked him if he knew Thomas, witness replied yes; Lieutenant Archdall asked no question respecting where the prisoner slept any night last week; does not recollect any being asked. Witness did not tell Mr. Archdall that the prisoner slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE on Thursday. Lieutenant Archdall asked if he was acquainted with the associates of the prisoner, he said, he knew them by sight, but did not associate with them. Denies having told Lieutenant Archdall that he saw the prisoner on Thursday night. Witness does remember Lieutenant Archdall asking him where the prisoner slept on Thursday night; answered, he did not know. Told Mr. Archdall that he had not seen the prisoner either Thursday or Friday. Witness does not know where the prisoner slept on Thursday night.

WILLIAM BYRON examined. Is servant to Lieutenant Archdall; knows Joseph Valline; his master sent him this morning to bring Valline to him; Lieutenant Archdall questioned Valline as to whether he lived with Major O'Shaughnessy, he replied he had. Valline told Lieutenant Archdall that he was acquainted with the prisoner, that he lived in the same house, but did not eat at the same table nor sleep in the same room. Lieutenant Archdall asked Valline, where Thomas was on Thursday night, replied that he understood he had slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. Lieutenant Archdall said that he would reward him for any communications he might make; Valline said that he missed Thomas's flute, and thought he was out of the house in consequence; does not remember Valline having said by what means he knew of the prisoner having slept on board the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES. Valline did not communicate with witness respecting the death of Major O'Shaughnessy.

Indian News,

Ghazepore, October 15.—From the 1st to the 8th instant, the weather here was variable and occasionally stormy; from the 9th to the 11th we had very strong easterly winds, accompanied with some showers; since then the breeze setting in from the west, the clearness of the atmosphere and the coolness of the mornings give every appearance of the change of season.

Delhi, August 31.—On the 3rd and 4th September, 20 persons died of Cholera in the Fort alone. His Majesty also was seized with a slight retching, for which his Physicians prescribed, and a sacrifice of a buffalo and a goat at each of the gates of the City and the Fort was offered, and alms distributed among the *Hafizes*, who collected to the number of 200.

Delhi Residency, August 29.—It was reported to Sir D. Ochterlony, that ninety persons had fallen victims, during that day, to the Epidemic; and on the 21st, it had been reported, that two hundred and thirty had died of it within three days. On the 3d, thirty of the higher orders of the inhabitants died of Cholera.

Lahore, August 25.—Great numbers have died of the Cholera. Sacrifices and prayers have been offered up, &c.—*Native Akhbars.*

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.) 18 Oct 2

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura, per maund	14 8 a	15 8
Grain, Rice, Patna, 2	1 a	2 2
Patchery, 1st, 2	0 a	2 10
Ditto, 2d, 1	12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st, 1	8 a	1 9
Ditto, 2d, 1	7 a	0 0
Wheat, Dooda, 1	3 a	1 4
Gram, Patna, 1	1 a	1 2
Dhall, Umrhr, good, 1	10 a	1 11
Saltpetre, Calme, 1st sort, 5	4 a	6 0
2d sort, 4	8 a	4 12
3d sort, 3	12 a	4 0

Supreme Court.

CHARGE OF THE JUDGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Having been sworn, they (the Grand Jury) were addressed by the Honorable Sir Francis MacNaghten, the substance of whose Charge we are only able to give, which was to the following effect:—

His Lordship said that having read the informations in all the cases which to his knowledge were to be brought before them, it did not occur to him that it was necessary to make particular observations with respect to any of them. He did not know that difficulties in point of Law were likely to arise, but that if the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury thought proper to apply for the assistance of the Court in any instance, they would obtain it.

He said it had been thought proper to send one of his Majesty's soldiers to be prosecuted on a charge of Murder, and that upon the evidence (if it should at all correspond with the Depositions that had been taken where the offence is alleged to have been committed), he apprehended they would not find any difficulty in sending him to the Court for the purpose of taking his trial. His Lordship added, that in the course of the investigation, circumstances of a most disgraceful nature would most probably appear, and he was sure they would all join with him in wishing to find them unconnected with the case, however the murder may be disposed of.

He said there was another case of murder, committed by a Native in the city of Calcutta, to be brought before them—That a young boy had been murdered, for the sake of the ornaments he wore, seemed to be beyond doubt, and, from the finding of the Coroner's Inquest, and other circumstances, it was to be supposed that others (a second person at least) were concerned, although one only had been apprehended. Against him, his Lordship said, there was evidence which went to shew that he was very far from being clear of suspicion; but whether they would think it proper to send him before a Petty Jury was for themselves to determine. It was certain that a most barbarous murder had been committed, and from one of the worst of motives.

He then mentioned a charge that was to be brought before them against a man for a most shocking outrage committed on a female infant, a child under the age of nine years. His Lordship said that it, like other such cases, was necessarily accompanied by details too disgusting to mention, if the mention of them could be avoided—that, if the man should be put upon his trial, they must be openly discussed, however offensive they might be to decency or morals; but he thought there was a degree of obscurity in the Informations, which he hoped the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would have cleared up before they put this man upon his trial—and he said the most approved, as well as the best rule was, for the Grand Jury not to find a True Bill unless upon evidence, which in their opinion would, if unassisted, induce a Petty Jury to come to a conclusion of the Prisoner's guilt.

The rest of the Calendar was, his Lordship said, made up of offences, such as always had been brought before Grand Juries at every Sessions, and such as we must always, he feared, expect in such a population as this; but, he said, that the Calendar did not form a criterion from which they, the Grand Jury, could judge of the good order or security of this place, for they all knew, and perhaps some of them had experienced, that the most daring and desperate robberies might be committed, and articles likely to lead to a discovery carried away, and yet the robbers escape detection.

We all, he observed, knew that for a fortnight or three weeks, hardly a night had passed in which some House at Chowringhee or the Circular Road had not been broken into and robbed by these midnight plunderers—that, although we had not very lately heard of such offences, we were not therefore to conclude that we were in a state of security. The alarm became general, and the robbers may well have supposed us to be upon our guard for the present; but if more effectual measures than were yet in practice were not adopted, he had not a doubt but that these disturbers of our rest would renew their attacks, as soon as they had reason to believe we were less upon our guard.

His Lordship continued, that he hoped it would not be supposed he meant the slightest degree of reflection upon the Gentlemen who were in the Commission of the Peace. He declared that nothing was farther from his intention—that he believed all had been done that could be done by them for our security—and he very much lamented the interference with them, which he understood had, some years since, made them really apprehensive of the consequences of doing their duty, and possibly had made them stop short of the line to which they might safely have proceeded.

He said he had often heard, and he could not but believe that the Native part of the Police Establishment was numerically defective; and, if it was considered that from the nature of this climate we could not possibly make our houses secure against the midnight assailant, he was of opinion, that we could not expect to sleep in peace, if we had

not the protection of a numerous and active Police—that prevention in all cases was better than punishment, and in this case it was the only expedient to which we could have recourse, with any hope of success—that, from the best consideration he had been able to bestow upon the subject, he feared it would be necessary to give power to the Police to apprehend, and take into custody, every suspicious person, who was found abroad after a certain hour of the night.

His Lordship was aware, he observed, that such a power might be abused; but, if it became necessary to confer it, all we could do was to take every precaution against abuse, and to punish all offences that may be committed under the colour of authority. He added, he was of opinion that no time ought to be lost in bringing such persons as might be apprehended on suspicion before two Justices of the Peace—that they ought to be immediately discharged, if grounds for keeping them in custody did not appear; and if it clearly appeared that such persons fell within the description of vagabonds or vagrants, that the Justices ought to be allowed to commit them, by way of punishment, for a reasonable time to the House of Correction.

He said that, lest his suggestion might appear to have more weight than it really deserved, he thought it right to add, that it proceeded from himself alone, without his having consulted any one on the subject, and that he could not pretend from knowledge or otherwise to be competent to give an opinion.

His Lordship distinctly declared that he did not recommend any plan, but, as it was a matter of the greatest public concern, he wished the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would take it into their consideration. He observed that many of them might themselves be able to give valuable opinions, that they would have all have opportunities of getting the best information, and he had no doubt but that any of the Magistrates would give them the benefit of their judgement and experience.

His Lordship then observed that having sat nearer twelve than eleven years on the Bench in India, no man had ever suffered the punishment of Death with his sanction, for any crime except that of Murder—and that he wished he might have the consolation of ending his judicial life without having been concerned in ordering the extremest punishment for any other offence. He would not, he added, declare, if a hardened and incorrigible character should be fully convicted of one of these midnight depredations, that he would withhold his sanction from the greatest severity of punishment known to our laws; but that he would give it with the greatest reluctance in any such case, if every practicable measure had not been previously resorted to for the purpose of prevention.

His Lordship declared he did not recommend any measure; but, as he then felt, if the Government should think proper to frame such a Regulation as he had hinted at, accompanied with every proper precaution against the abuse of authority, that he for one would concur in giving it the force of a Law. It would, he said, be for them, (the Grand Jury) to consider before they separated, whether it would be proper to recommend any plan for the preservation of our peace.—If they did, he could only hope that it would be received with all the attention, which he was sure it would be found to deserve.

The Grand Jury then retired, and returned at various times, finding true bills against the following prisoners—*Romtonoo*, for felony and burglary—*Romdun*, *Mahomed Tuckee* and *Amena*, for felony—*Kiatno*, for felony—*Hybutollah*, *Cungalle* and *Mahomed Jemmah*; for felony—*Ramnarayn* alias *Dhooloo* and *Golaub Sing*, for felony—*Rajchunder Moody*, for felony—*Modon*, *Hurree* and *Gungaram*, alias *Gunganarain*, alias *Gungghadur*, for felony and burglary and *Ramechund Dutt*, for perjury.—They threw out that against *Mustaram Thakoor*, for felony and burglary.—*John Bull*.

The following are some of the most prominent cases in the Calendar, the rest being for thefts, and frauds of various kinds:—

Kurto and *James De Cruz*, alias *James Nicholls*, committed 21st October, 1819, by T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged with Piracy.

Praen Dutt, committed 25th June, 1821, by Charles B. Greenlaw, Esq. Coroner.—Charged with the Wilful Murder of one Ramnarain Mundle on the Coroner's Inquisition.

Michael O'Brien, committed 14th July 1821, by T. Alsop, Esq.—Charged on the Oath of Richard Aylward, and others with, having wilfully and maliciously stabbed him the said Richard Aylward.

Dorothy Wrainch, committed 11th August, 1821, by Charles B. Greenlaw, Esq. Coroner. Charged with the Wilful Murder of a newborn Female Infant, on the Coroner's Inquisition.

Abdoolah Rahomut alias *Draman*, committed 22d September 1821, by T. Alsop Esq.—Charged with having committed Murder and Piracy on the High Seas.

Joseph Swails, a Private of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, committed 30th July 1821, by T. C. Robertson, Esq. Magistrate of the Zillah Cawnpore.—Charged on the Oaths of Richard Blie, John Houghton, William Kerr, William Paul, Robert Michael and Sudda Syce and John Smart, with the Wilful Murder of Nesson Khan, Syce.

Extracts from Norman.*The Misery of an Isolated Being.*

To some the hour of death may be
A dreaded hour, but not to me.
I leave no breaking heart behind—
There is no common tie to bind
My own existence with mankind.
I herd with men, to scape the stings,
That, when alone, reflection brings;
But nought of sympathy I own
With them, by hope's illusions blest;
Years have elapsed, since I have known
The weight of anguish leave my breast—
Since disappointment's sudden dart,
Shot like an ice-bolt through my heart,
And left a sickening chill behind,
To weaken and depress the mind.
I stand alone on earth, nor share,
With others, happiness nor care,
The fool, the fiery, and the meek;
All have an aim in view, all seek
Renown among their fellow men,
By steel or gold, by word or pen.
One, almost viewless reptiles classes,
Another useless wealth amasses;
Some speak their way to fame, some write,
One preaches peace, while others fight,
And some hope long delights to prove,
In woman's fond and constant love;
And all are happy, all are blest,
Though yet the joy be unpossessed.
All have an object to attain,
While I alone seem formed in vain;
Me, woman's smile no more entrances,
And beauty's eye unheeded glances:
Bereft of feeling, dead to mirth,
Condemned to linger on the earth;
To bear with life, to move and breathe,
And wait the slow approach of death.

Conclusion of the Poem.

But why internal grief reveal?
Thy heart is sad, and I can feel,
That 'tis a cheerless task, to shew
The change from happiness to woe
I once was happy—I am now,
What I should shudder to avow.
Behold the palace! once, its walls
Were strangers to the walls of sadness;
The echoes of its lofty halls,
But wakened to the voice of gladness—
The grass though which the night-breeze moans,
Now waves above its mouldering stones:
Around it wolves and jackals howl
Loud from the turret shrieks the owl!
And in the chamber, where of late,
The bridegroom sought his trembling mate;
Where heaving hearts were wont to prove
The fondest blandishments of love—
There, where the couch of rapture stood,
The toad now rears her loathsome brood!
And scorpions and vipers crawl!
Through the dark fissures of the wall.
My friend, if such a scene to thee,
Can aught of grief or dread impart;
How would'st thou tremble could'st thou see
The ruins of a broken heart!
* * * * *
That heart is pulseless now, and cold,
Commingling with its parent mould.

The lapse of time, untroubled rest
Hath given to Norman's weary breast;
And sunk in dreamless slumber, lie
His madness and his misery.
And she, whose image was entwined
With each creation of his mind;
Whose kindness once had soothed and blessed,
And lulled the tempest of his breast;
Now feels how deep her loss, in one
Who loved her as none else had done.
The tear of sorrow dims her eyes—
And, while he lived, though other ties
And pleasures, tended to estrange
Her heart from his, which could not change:
Though she had shared in others' joys,
Nor felt the pang that peace destroys,
While life in him was fast decaying,
While grief upon his heart was preying;
Grief and despair, for hope was dead,
And health with happiness had fled—
Yet when she knew that he was gone,
She felt that she was left alone;
And mourned his fate half broken-hearted,
As if a loved one had departed.
On her heart the weight of affliction lay;
His impatient spirit had passed away—
And her bosom heaves a heavy sigh,
When she thinks on the pleasures of days gone by.
She thinks on many a vanished scene,
And vainly strives her grief to smother;
She feels that he to her, had been
More kind than friend, more fond than brother,
She thinks on all his sufferings, all
His anxious cares her thoughts recal;
The tenderness with which he strove
To soothe the sorrows, with her love,
The death-like hue his features took,
At thought of parting, and his look
Of soul-felt gladness when they met—
All this her heart can ne'er forget:
And when I sought, with aching breast,
The spot where his cold relics rest;
With deep dejection in her air,
I saw her watching lonely there,
Beneath the trees, that darkly wave
Their branches over Norman's grave.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

OCTOBER 23, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ERNAAR.

Kedgerree.—LADY FLORA, MAITLAND, and ELIZABETH, outward-bound, remain,—THETIS, below the Light-House, outward-bound, remain.

New Anchorage.—Honorable Company's Ships MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, and THOMAS GRENVILLE,—CORNWALLIS,—SAO DOMINGOS ENEAS, (P.)

Sauger.—JAMES SCOTT, gone to Sea.**PRICE OF BULLION.**

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	205	9	a	205	10	per 100
Doublons,		30	4	a	30	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	4	a	17	5	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		191	4	a	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6	a	3	7	6

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.]	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW.
*2 0 a 2 1	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1 a 2 1
Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,		92
Madras, ditto, 96 a 97 Sicca Rupees, per 100 Bombay Rupees.		
	*Nominal.	
	Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 15 to 16 per cent.	

Society in India.

PARENTHESIS UPON SOBERSIDES.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

That SAM SOBERSIDES is quite inadequate to such a task as Mr. POT-IN-UL PARENTHESIS imagines he has undertaken, SAM is very willing to admit. He certainly had not the presumption to suppose he was at all competent to new-model the Society of this or any other country. But he did suppose, and still supposes, that good may result from exposing the evils and inconveniences, of which so many are complaining from centre to circumference of this Empire, regarding the state of Social Intercourse among us British Exiles in Asia; and it must, I fancy, be a more able and disinterested advocate than this Lover of Latin scraps, who misrepresents every thing said and meant by SOBERSIDES on the subject, that will be able to satisfy your readers, there is nothing to improve in the present state of Society in India.

It is going, you have justly observed, upon *tender ground*, to advance complaints or to invite discussion upon a subject like this, which necessarily points at many leading characters in the country, and which possibly may put the cogitations of a few of them out of the "regular channel of business" for a while. But if none other than pleasant self-loving truths are to be served up for the Public, if "perfection-truths" are never to be revealed to those who are most likely to benefit by them, you had as good relinquish your patriotic labours, sell your Press to some pliant needy Sycophant, and set up a shop for Figs and Sugarcandy, instead of a School for Literature and Instruction to the Public. All the objections which are made to the open discussion of so tender a subject as the state of our Society and Amusements apply equally to some of the best subjects that can enter the mind of man, to religion, to morals, to virtue, and to that root of so many virtues, *temperance*.

Only tell an Epicure to transfer his thoughts from high-seasoned dishes to the sort of food a poor man lives and prospers on, or to think for a moment while he is saying grace, with a *calve's* head and oyster sauce before him, how many real distresses the value of one of the dishes on his table might relieve, and he will certainly have a strong inclination to knock you down for your pains.

Talk to a busy Gentleman whose god is wealth or ambition, about the never-rusting riches of godliness, as the Christian Religion describes it, and he will call you an impertinent intruder, and say he has no time to listen to you. Inform an ancient Belle who can afford to pass three or four hours a day at her toilette, and three or four more paying or receiving visits, and three or four more telling what he said and what others said at those visits, until it is time to go to bed, I say tell her that it is time she should be thinking of a "voyage to the upper provinces," and how much it might smooth her passage to "that blessed country" if she could persuade herself to devote one small half hour per diem to prayer and sober meditation, and she will vow you are some new-light Quaker or Methodist unworthy of her notice.

So if you venture to address the Society you live in, and tell them what a pity it is that such a hospitable, wealthy, generous people, as they certainly are, should not provide better than they usually do for the amusement of themselves, their families, and friends, in the hours of relaxation, up starts some block-head, as thick as a Somerset Peasant, with a mouthful of school-boys' Latin, to shew his scholarship, and bids them "never mind such innovators, that SOBERSIDES only wants to Frenchify them by teaching the girls to waltz, and the young men as well as the girls to acquire the habit of speaking, and uttering perhaps with enthusiasm sentiments, which they do not feel, out of clean politeness to each other!" If such was the change of manners proposed by SAM SOBERSIDES, it would not have required a Somersetshire Wit to have made the Public laugh at the fellow's impudence.

After Mr. PARENTHESIS, comes a much more sensible and amusing Commentator upon the Essay of SOBERSIDES, a very keen clear-headed Shop-keeper, who in the off-hand unstudied manner of one of our sweetest poets, gives you a number of cogent home-felt reasons why the present custom of giving large dinner parties should not be altered. The Shop-keeper is however mistaken in supposing that SAM would do any thing to lessen the consumption of hams, pickles, and cheeses; SAM is himself far too fond of good cheer to dream of such mischief to the trade; what he recommends is, that people would increase the number of their Entertainments, but diminish the number of guests at each, and all unnecessary costliness, and generally speaking, that they would display as much good taste and judgement in the *assortment* of the guests and the amusements provided for them, as Mr. Sheppard displays in the assortment of delicacies that ornament his Ware-house, and the witty things that he says to his customers.

A little more life, action, gaiety, rational gaiety, and *English* action, this is what SAM SOBERSIDES wishes to persuade the Society is wanting at most of their parties. He wishes to persuade those who have the power, and perhaps the inclination to draw people together in kindness and good fellowship, to rouse themselves to consider of the means of dissipating to the *best advantage*, those hours which we cannot pass at the desk, and which in fact we owe to our families and the community. It certainly is not a matter of indifference, whether those hours are to be passed in cheerless, stupid solitude, or in lively, heart-opening, soul-exalting conversation. In the name of all the life and wit and beauty and accomplishment in Calcutta, I lift up my voice against those enormous eating parties, where neither beauty, wit, or accomplishment can appear to advantage, and where people seldom can enjoy themselves with impunity: a little more of the real "feast of soul" is almost necessary to keep off the pernicious effects of so much of the solid "feast of body."

The human mind at these "feasts of body" seldom ranges higher than the quality of the dishes before it, the excellence of the wines that wash them down, and the various "ways and means," by which a plentiful supply of both shall be longest secured to them. But at those "feasts of soul" which I would like to see a little more common among us, the mind and the heart are both brought into useful pleasant exercise, and the education we are at so much pains and expense to give sons and daughters in "the land of light," develops itself to advantage in this "land of darkness."

It is very true that SAM SOBERSIDES thinks an Englishman should change his coat (its quality) as soon as he lands in India, considering the time of year when he generally arrives. But SAM by no means think, as his muddy Reviewer says he does, that an Englishman's nature is so easy to change, or that it is desirable to change it.

To him it seems quite consistent with an Englishman's nature to be desirous of improving whatever is susceptible of improvement; and he believes a good many Englishmen will be of opinion with him, that it is not at all necessary for the preservation of that decorum or etiquette so necessary in Society, that Englishmen whether Civil or Military should be encumbered with a heavy unsuitable European dress in very hot weather. I will venture to prophecy, that if our elegant and accomplished Monarch should take it into his head to pay us a visit in this princely capital (a thing he ought to do), after his visit to Hanover and Dublin, that he will hold his first drawing room after the 24th of April, in a very light silk coat (not a jacket), which may be embroidered by some of his black subjects in Calcutta, in a style worthy of so great a Monarch; and whatever the weavers and woollen-draperies at home may say to him for it, that he will dress his Army during the hot season, in pleasant light silk camlet, or linen jackets, and dispense with tight pantaloons and long boots, which nobody under thirty years in India can easily draw on, for the perspiration, during 8 months of the 12.

It is also confidently expected that on his Majesty's arrival, he will introduce a light and more suitable head dress than the present heavy ungainly cap called a Shak-ho, which is a terrible head-ache-making hat for an Indian sun. I remember seeing one of them weighed with all its trappings, and it was nearly as heavy as a quarter of beef in the opposite scale!! I have not the least doubt also, that among the first improvements his Majesty makes in our dress will be a head dress and uniform for Staff Officers, to distinguish better than the present magnificent plumes and jackets do, who is a General and who is a Subaltern on the Staff, for it is only by the wrinkles on the face that you can distinguish them at present. His Majesty will be much struck with the prodigious number of these plumed hats that he will see during the first turn he takes on the Course. But this, I suppose, you will tell me again is *tender ground*, trenching upon the "perfection truths," which are not to be revealed hastily, so I shall take my leave of the Episode upon "Reforms in Dress," which the consideration of "Reforms in our Social Intercourse" has drawn me into; and if my Latin Opponent wants the authority of some great names to support what I say in favour of *changes*, as I have not my book of Latin quotations at hand, he may look out in Shakespear for the following.

"For Time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
And with his arms outstretched as he would fly
Grasps in the comer."

The motive which I have in trying to draw public attention to this and other subjects alluded to in my former letter, have been so much mistaken and misrepresented by Mr. PARENTHESIS, and other zealous admirers of "the present order of things," that I think it necessary to request you will permit me to say a few words more in explanation of what I do and what I do not mean. Most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack (as it has been kindly insinuated I do) upon the Government, or its much respected Chief. There is not a man in India more deeply penetrated than I am with a sense of his many great and good qualities, not one who will be more ready to stand forward and join in praise of them under any political changes which can be contemplated; and this not out of a feeling of gratitude, for he never did any thing for me; nor of expectation, for I have nothing to expect of him; nor of fear, as I have written nothing I am ashamed of, nor that I would scruple to avow to him, if he only was to judge me for it. I also declare with the utmost sincerity that to attack, injure, or underrate the Government, is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members; and that I have a very great respect for them individually. But I think it no ways inconsistent with my respect for them, one and all, to call, as far as an humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience, or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the Public to redress or get redressed; and if I saw things going on wrong in the family of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him. But if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through Secretaries and Public Officers to the Government, none will be redressed or listened to but those whom they favour; and the influence of their favour (as that of their displeasure) extends further than the Government can be aware of; some striking examples of which will soon be brought to their notice, by your fearless Correspondent.—

On the River, October 19, 1821.

SAM. SOBERSIDES.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
9 11	New Loans,	9 7
14 4	Ditto Remittable	14 10

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning,	2 16
Evening,	2 40
Moon's Age,	30 days

Sonnet to Hope.

Sweet Hope! 'altho' a stranger to my breast
Thou long hast been—visit a Son of Care;
Come, in thy syren-radiance gaily drest,
And paint the joy to Love and Fancy dear.
Tell of the Maid whose beauty breathing form,
And mental graces, love and awe inspire:
Say that for me shall glow her soul's bright charm,
For me alone her blue eye's tender fire.
Say that my breast a lover's bliss shall know,
Soothe me with clear illusive dreams of joy,
Not mine the heart that could such balm forego
Tho' time and sad reality destroy;—
And oft I'll seek it when forebodings low'r,
A transient balm may 'gild a transient hour.

Banah,

D. L. R.—A

Hints on Indian Affairs.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR

One of the greatest disadvantages to India, is that those who derive the highest incomes from her Revenues, have it always in contemplation to transfer their fortune to Britain, to spend it there; and thus India is impoverished and annually drained of her wealth,* and this will be the case as long as Colonization is not permitted or encouraged. Colonization appears to be as necessary for the benefit of Britain as of India. May we be convinced of it, before perhaps it be too late. The Colonization of Europeans in India would be a strong security for the permanency of our power. Under the Madras Presidency, where formerly many Lacks of Rupees were annually expended by the Government among their Native Subjects in the provision of the Company's Investments, all the Commercial Residents but two or three have been done away by orders from home, and many of the weavers must for some time be thrown out of employment.

This does not look as if the Government at home expected, that there was likely to be any opening soon in Europe for the manufactures of the Peninsula; and in Calcutta, and Madras, from the low interest which is offered by the Merchants for money, it would not appear that trade was flourishing. If the present state of affairs should continue, and there should be no advantageous way of employing the surplus cash belonging to Europeans in the country, or of remitting it by Bills to England; individuals who may prefer having their fortune in England to keeping it in India, where interest is so very low, may probably endeavour to transfer it in Bullion to England or to America a loan at 6 per cent. was opened by the Government of America a few months ago.

It is a problem for Political Economists to solve, what effect such a measure, exporting instead of (what for ages has been the more prevalent practice) importing Bullion, would have on the state of this country if carried to any great extent. It is difficult to discover, especially when trade is low, how the Revenue collected in the Mofussil, and sent to the capital, or to remote stations, again reaches the distant place from which it was collected: and yet it must come back some how. In England the whole increase of the kingdom is supposed to pass through the Exchequer several times a year. If, however, the Government or Individuals were to remit any large quantity of Bullion to England, it would probably have this good effect: it would bring a good deal of silver and gold into circulation (by its being sent to the mint,) which is now unemployed, being uselessly laid out in the ornaments, worn by the people of the country, to an extent which is unknown in any other part of the world.

AN OLD INDIAN.

* This consideration alone should make us anxious to make her some return, and we have the means and power of making her the most ample return. If we do our duty to them as specified in the first part of 53d George III. cap. 165, Sec. 33.

American Cheese.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have only this moment, in looking over your Paper of yesterday, perceived a remark respecting "some American Cheese, of a bad kind," having occasioned "several severe cases of sudden illness," and in consequence of the request of the Medical Correspondent, I beg leave to state that I know of several instances of persons that have been attacked with symptoms somewhat resembling the Cholera Morbus, after having eaten of an American Cheese which had been packed in tin. I enclose you my address, in case you may wish to enquire more fully into the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Oct. 24, 1821.

F. H. S.

American Cheese.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have met with so many instances of the violent effects of the American Cheese now selling at this Presidency upon the stomach, that it should be noticed in your columns, and the Public cautioned against its use. It has been analysed by a Professional Gentleman, who thought it might contain lead or copper; but it did not. Indeed, lead would not have produced the invariable effects which have followed the eating this Cheese, and there was no reason for supposing copper in any form to be a component part of it. It is what is termed in some parts of England a Bucky Cheese, full of holes, honey combed, and very indigestive.

Yours, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 24, 1821.

MEDICUS.

American Dainties.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

For the information of the Medical Correspondent, you mention in your Paper of yesterday, I proceed to acquaint you with a case that occurred in a Family in this city, with whom I am very intimate. On the 25th of last month, a Gentleman now in the vicinity of Calcutta, presented the Mistress of the family alluded to, with a quarter of an American Cheese, of a very enticing appearance, which, on the 26th was partaken of by the whole family after dinner in a very temperate manner. At seven o'clock the eldest daughter was seized with nausea at the stomach, and in an hour four other of the family were attacked by the same symptoms, and those symptoms were attended by violent pains in the bowels, followed by every effect that indicated the presence of some poisonous matter in the stomach and bowels. At twelve o'clock the effects on the younger members of the family began to subside, but left the patients under a considerable degree of debility. The Master of the family was also attacked in a similar manner in the course of the night, and the following day was extremely ill, but all effects gradually went off the next morning. Another family in Calcutta, who partook of a portion of the Cheese, suffered in the same manner.

The Gentleman, thinking he should benefit Society if he could, by the aid of some person versed in Chemical Analysis, detect the deleterious matter in the Cheese, sent a large slice to a vender of medicine not many miles distant from Old Court House Street, said to be a good Chemist, with a Note that contained the substance, if not the words of the Letter before you; but he replied in very brief terms "that his time was too much employed to analyze Cheese."—Nearly thirty persons have suffered from eating of this single Cheese!

Calcutta, Oct. 24, 1821.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NO LOVER OF AMERICAN DAINTIES.

Supplementary Note.

In addition to the several Letters sent for publication on this subject, a Gentleman in a Private Note informs us of an instance of severe illness having occurred to his knowledge, in the Durumtollah, arising from eating American Cheese; two Gentlemen and a Lady being attacked a few days ago, very soon after eating it, and all in the same manner. The Cheese was returned to the Seller, as pernicious; but it is to be hoped, that a sense of humanity, as well as justice, will prevent more of this deleterious article being exposed for Sale. The Cheese in question must have something in it of a poisonous nature, peculiar to this particular stock, or batch, as it would be called; as we know that in general, American Cheese is as pure and wholesome as any Cheese in the world. The facts here brought to notice, urge, however, the propriety of a strict enquiry into the particular case, that no further evils may spring from the same source.—ED.

Discomfiture of the Constitutional Association.

(From the Madras Courier.)

Our readers have lately heard a great deal about the new self-constituted Society for the suppression of public libels, and some of them may perhaps have approved of the objects for which this institution was professedly formed. We have indeed heard this opinion pretty generally expressed, and it may be well therefore to shew what is thought of this body at home. The debates in the House of Commons shew that the Society has excited considerable jealousy amongst men of all parties, and that though its legality or illegality appears to be a matter of some uncertainty, no one either in the ranks of Ministers or of the Opposition has been found to stand up for the policy of the Association. It is, we think, evident that it aims at nothing less than the extinction of every thing like free discussion in the public Journals of our Country. The good people of England seem to entertain the same opinion, for we read in a Paper of the 5th of June that the Grand Jury of Westminster had thrown out the first four Bills which had been preferred against different persons for publishing libels and caricatures. These, with several other indictments were instituted by the "mock constitutional" Society. They were all endorsed "not true Bills!" and it is added that the Jury refused to entertain them because they were preferred by an illegal Association. We congratulate all constitutional readers on this signal and indignant defeat of the views of this body at the very outset of their proceedings. The effect was decisive and immediate, for many other parties already indicted, who had received notice of trial, were served the next day with notices of countermand.

We close this brief notice of the happy defeat of the first attempt of this impolitic, and, as we believe, illegal Association, with the following quotation from a contemporary Journal:—

"It is confidently maintained that the Members of this Society have subjected themselves to the penalties of the Act against Corresponding Societies, which, as is well known, are no light matter. Many of the Subscribers have got an inkling of this, and begin to wish they had never had any thing to do with the business. What! the Duke of Wellington, a Cabinet Councillor, subjecting himself to the penalty of transportation! But the Subscribers may tranquillize themselves—penalties of this kind are not for those who sin on the right side. An Advocate and Member of the Association told us, that in their admirable address, "they formally disavow all party politics." They know very well, however, for whose benefit they labour, and those for whom they labour will know how to appreciate their good intentions. We do not mean to say that Ministers, if they had been consulted with respect to this Association, would have approved of it, because it required no great wisdom to foresee that the indignation which the proceedings of such an Association could not fail to excite, would soon put it down. Accordingly we find, that with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, they have all kept themselves clear of it, and that some of them have even done all but openly disapprove of it in Parliament. To be sure, it is not a little surprising that any Cabinet Minister should have become a member of the Association; but perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this when we know that at least one of the present Cabinet Ministers lately proposed a Censorship of the Press.

However, thank God, these Foreign notions have yet made little progress amongst the great mass of the people of this Country. There are, we believe, many Tories as well as Whigs, with sound English feelings, who do not think County Meetings farces, who detect the doctrine of divine right; who would not wish to see the Press subject to a Censorship, and who will be rejoiced to hear of the discomfiture of this pretended Constitutional Association."

Hodgson's Pale Ale.

STATEMENT OF HODGSON'S PALE ALE IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.

In June, July, and August, 1821.

On what Ship	Butts	Hogsheads
Lowther Castle,.....	30	120
General Kyd,.....	30	120
Atlas,.....	30	134
Phillippa,.....	—	60
City of Edinburgh,.....	—	500
Thames,.....	100	170
Theodosia,.....	—	92
Competitor,.....	—	100
Moffatt,.....	75	329
Jupiter,.....	—	200
Princess Charlotte,.....	—	100
Mustapha,.....	—	40
John Munro,.....	—	12

In September, 1821.

Lonsah, ..	200
Marquis of Hastings, ..	445
Rochester, ..	90

In October, 1821.

Anna Robertson,.....	125	250
Orient,.....	25	230
Pallas,.....	—	100
Persaverance,	—	150
	150	730

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. WILLIAM SEALY, of Calcutta, deceased—GEORGE MACKILLOP, Esq.

Mr. WILLIAM PARKIN, late of Calcutta Mariner, deceased—Mr. ANDREW HENDERSON, Mariner.

Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR, late a Parser in the Bombay Mariner, deceased—DEMPSTER HEMING, Esq.

Captain GEORGE LINDSAY, late of the Engineers, deceased—DEMPSTER HEMING, Esq.

HENRY CHICHELY PLOWDEN, Esq. late of Newton Park, County of Southampton, deceased—RICHARD CHICHELY PLOWDEN and TREVOR JOHN CHICHELY PLOWDEN, Esquires, of Calcutta.

RICHARD OWEN WYNNE, Esq. late a Senior Merchant on the Honorable Company's Bengal Civil Establishment, deceased—Captain HUGH DAVIDSON.

Mr. RACHEL CAM, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. SOLOMON DAMZEN and Mr. WILLIAM HOWREGAN.

Mr. CLAUDE BRUNET, of Jessore, deceased—Mrs. ANTOINETTE BRUNET.

Mr. JOHN NORTON, Master Mariner, deceased—Mr. JOHN PHIPPS, of Calcutta.

RICHARD ARTHUR SENTLEGER, Esq. late of Calcutta, deceased—JAMES CHARLES COLEBROOKE SUTHERLAND, Esq.

Mr. PHILIP D'AUVERGNE, late of Soonapoor, Indigo Planter, deceased—JAMES YOUNG, Esq.

Mr. JAMES O'BIERNE, an Assistant Surgeon in His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, deceased—Colonel JASPER NICOLLS.

Births.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of GEORGE MACKILLOP, Esq. of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 27th ultimo, in Rampart Row, the Lady of ROBERT BAXTER, Esq. of a Son.

At Kelladghee, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant WILLIAM PEYTON, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, of a Daughter.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 24	Ernest	British	F. Deville	Mauritius	Sept. 9

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct. 5	Tender Cochin	British	T. H. Twynam	Trincomalie
5	Felipse	British	J. Stewart	Ceylon
6	Leander	British	R. Gore	on a Cruise

Nautical Notices.

Madras, Oct. 9, 1821.—The Ships CATHERINE, FAME, and FAIRLIE have not yet made their appearance, but as the weather continues fine, and the winds till yesterday have blown steadily from the Southward, they are still in good time to make this Port.

His Majesty's Ship LEANDER came in on Saturday in gallant style. She sailed again for Penang on Sunday morning.

The Packets for the homeward bound Ship PRINCESS ROYAL were closed on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M. and that Ship will continue her voyage in the course of this day—she touches at the Cape.

Passengers from Madras.—Mr. Phidding, Mr. D. Henderson, Surgeon.

The DAPHNE is the next Ship under despatch for England—nearly all her accommodations, we believe, are engaged, and she is almost ready for Sea.—It is expected she will be despatched on Sunday next for London direct.

The homeward bound Ships HEBE, MOFFAT, and THEODOSIA, still continue absent. We are unable to account for the non-arrival of the HEBE, except it has been occasioned by the continued and unusual prevalence of strong Southerly winds in the Bay, and yet the ELIZA, which sailed at the same time from the Hooghly, passed this Port on the 18th ultimo.

The MOFFAT and THEODOSIA still continued in the river on the 19th ultimo.

Portsmouth.—The new Ships ATHOL, 28, Captain Bouchier, and NIEMEN, 28, Captain Sibby, arrived from their experimental cruise of six weeks off the Western Islands. They came into Harbour on Wednesday, to have an alteration made in their masts. The larch (fir) spars of the ATHOL were found very brittle, breaking without the slightest previous indication.

Vessels in Madras Roads.

List of Shipping in Madras Roads on the 9th of October, 1821.

H. M. Sloop SOPHIE, Captain G. French,—H. C. C. Ship ALBION, Captain Weller,—Ship DAPHNE, Captain A. T. Chatfield,—Ship EDWARD STRETTELL, Captain William Balston,—Ship AJAX, Captain W. Clark,—Ship BRITANNIA, Captain W. Luke,—Ship PRINCESS ROYAL, Captain J. P. Hackman,—Ship ABBERTON, Captain Gilpen,—Ship ANDROMEDA, Captain F. G. Stewart,—Brig CATHARINE, Captain R. Gibson,—Brig SARAH, Captain H. W. Quick,—Brig NORFOLK, Captain D. Glass,—Brig LUTCHMY, Captain T. Berteaux,—Brig LION, Captain T. W. Stunt.

Marriages.

At Madras, on the 8th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend Mr. DAVIS, Junior Chaplain, Lieutenant CHARLES CRAWLEY, of the Bombay Establishment, to REBECCA, youngest Daughter of the late JOHN BEVER BUCHANAN, Esq. of Fintona County, Tyrone, Ireland.

Deaths.

At Saharunpoor, on the 6th instant, Lieutenant A. CARMICHAEL, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, late doing duty with the Sirmoor Corps.

At Tranquebar, on the 2d instant, after a severe and lingering illness of several months, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. KARSTENS, relict of the late HENRY KARSTENS, Esq. of His Danish Majesty's Civil Service, aged 61 years.